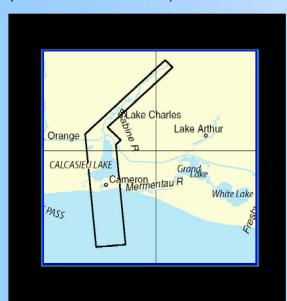
BookletChart

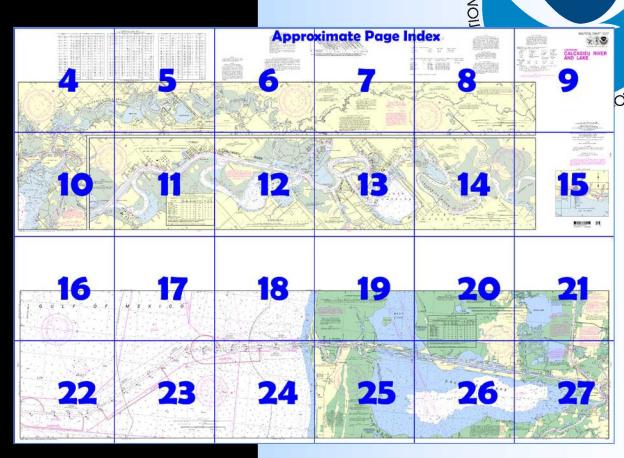
Calcasieu River and Lake

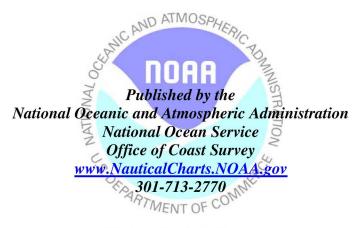
(NOAA Chart 11347)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ☑ Convenient size
- ☑ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☑ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.





What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart[™]?

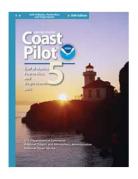
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 9 excerpts]

(341) Calcasieu Pass, the outlet of Calcasieu Lake, is about 98 miles W of Atchafalaya Bay entrance and 78 miles E of Galveston entrance. It is the first and only deep-draft channel W of the Mississippi River and E of Sabine Pass.

((367) (1) **Monkey Island** (29°47.0'N., 93°20.8'W.). This area is used extensively by the fishing and offshore exploration industries. Numerous fishing and offshore exploration boats are homeported in this area.

Vessels transiting this area may require speed reduction to reduce wake. (368) (2) **Intracoastal Waterway** (30°05.5'N., 93°19.5'W.). This represents the point at which this waterway crosses the Calcasieu River Channel. This water is extensively used by tows. The situation is further complicated by an LNG facility located on the **Industrial Canal** which is serviced by deep-draft vessels. Tows intending to cross or enter the main

river channel from the Intracoastal Waterway should give a Security call on VHF-FM channel 13, 30 minutes prior to entry and adjust speed so as to enter the river when the channel is clear. Every effort, including holding, should be made to avoid unduly restricting full-powered vessels, and allow them to clear this area when either inbound or outbound. (373) **Calcasieu Channel Lighted Whistle Buoy CC** (29°20'00"N., 93°13'18"W.) is equipped with a strobe light and a racon. 390) **Cameron,** the seat of Cameron Parish, is a fishing village on the E shore of Calcasieu Pass 2.5 miles above its entrance.

(395) Calcasieu River and Ship Channel. N of Calcasieu Pass, the ship channel cuts across points of land along the W side of Calcasieu Lake to a junction with the Calcasieu River at Choupique Island. The channel is straight and well marked by lights and lighted ranges.

(396) The Intracoastal Waterway crosses the ship channel at the N end of Choupique Island, at the mouth of the **Calcasieu River**, and continues W through **Choupique Cutoff**. N of the intersection with the Intracoastal Waterway, **Industrial Canal** leads NE to a turning basin. From the junction with Industrial Canal, the ship channel follows the natural channel of Calcasieu River to the N side of **Moss Lake**, thence bypassing the river through a landcut about 1 mile long to the W bend of the river just above Haymark Terminal, thence in the natural channel to Rose Bluff, thence through **Rose Bluff Cutoff** and continuing on the same course through a cut across the S end of **Coon Island**; thence, the E or right fork for about 1.5 miles to the port wharves at Port of Lake Charles. Deep water is along midchannel but, unlike most rivers, the deeper water often favors the points rather than the bends.

(397) Calcasieu Landing is on the W bank of the Calcasieu River just N of its junction with Choupique Cutoff. A shipyard here has two 2,000-ton floating drydocks which can handle ships up to 200 feet and barges up to 300 feet long and 55 feet wide with drafts of 14 feet for general repairs. A marine railway at the shipyard can handle vessels up to 200 feet. The yard builds tugs, crew boats, and barges up to 200 feet. There are metal, joiner, machine, and welding shops, a floating crane that can handle craft to 60 tons, and tank cleaning facilities. A fuel dock adjoins the shipyard. Diesel fuel is available on a 24-hour basis at the dock or in midstream by barge. The fuel facility monitors VHF-FM channels 13 and 16 continuously.

(405) The **Port of Lake Charles**, about 32 miles from the Gulf, is opposite Clooney Island on the E bank of Calcasieu River and the N bank of Contraband Bayou. It is the only major port in W Louisiana. (406) **Lake Charles**, the seat of Calcasieu Parish, is located around the E side of the lake about 34 miles from the Gulf. It is the center of large chemical, petroleum, natural gas, fish oil, synthetic rubber, salt, seafood, and rice industries.

(461) **Westlake 11347Westlake** is an industrial suburb of the city of Lake Charles on the W side of the Calcasieu River about 2 miles above the Port of Lake Charles wharves. U.S. Route 90 highway bridge that crosses the river and the N part of Lake Charles near Westlake has a fixed cantilever center span with clearance of 95 feet for a width of 380 feet and a clearance of 135 feet for the middle 200 feet of span. Just N of the highway bridge, the Southern Pacific railroad swing bridge has a clearance of 1 foot. The W opening is protected by a fender system and is the prescribed draw; any craft navigating the E opening does so at its own risk.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine ables and submarine pipeline and cable areas

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and sub-marine cables are required to be buried, and manne cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or willighted house.

unlighted buoys.

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Gas and Oil Well Structures

Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structuolipes, piles and stakes exist within the obstructure areas outlined by dashed magenta linadditionally, uncharted platforms, gas and oil

CAUTION
Gas and Oil Well Structures

Ass and Oil Well Structures charled platforms, gas and oil well structures, plies and stakes exist within the obstruction s outlined by dashed magenta lines. ionally, uncharled platforms, gas and oil well tures, pipes, piles and stakes can exist te the outlined obstruction areas, and within being of this existing of the second control of the property of the second control of the platforms.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to igation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been smitted from this chart.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY Project Depths

12 feet Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to

--- Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line.

Mileage distances shown along the Waterway
are in Statute Miles, based on zero at Harvey I
Lock, LA, and are indicated thus:

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast
Pilot 4.

Courses are TRUE and must be CORRECTED for any variation and compass deviation.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial

broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

O(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

CAUTION

Survey platforms, signs, pipes, piles, and stakes, some submerged, may exist along the maintained channels. Piles and platforms are not charted where they interfere with a light symbol.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

Survey platforms, signs, pipes, piles, and stakes, some submerged, may exist along the maintained channels. Piles and platforms are not charted where they interfere with a light symbol.

CAUTION

All craft should avoid areas where the skin divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart In horizontal reference datum of this chart in he horizontal reference datum of this chart horizontal purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.756" northward and 0.552" westward to acrea with his chart. to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
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Station positions are shown thus:
()(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

The U.S. Aids to Novince The U.S. Alds to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.

Aids to navigation marking the intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols for distinguish them from aids marking other water-ways.

ways.

When following the Intracoastal Waterway
wastward from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX,
aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the
starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow

A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navi-gation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

Small craft should stay clear of large com-mercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.

Corrected through NM Jun. 07/08, LNM May 27/08

Corrected through NM Jun. 07/08, LNM May 27/08

CALITION

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The 'Rules of the Road' state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Plot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, the Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New Orleans.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The project depth is 12 feet from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved. Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

38th Ed., Jun./08 Corrected through NM Jun. 07/08, LNM May 27/08

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to deplot the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary of the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

MERCATOR PROJECTION, SCALE 1:50,000 AT LAT 30°06' North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984) SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LMM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at

FACILITIES

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lig	hts are white unless oth	envise indicated):				
AERO aeronauti	AERO aeronautical G green		Mo morse code	R TR radio tower		
Al alternating	IQ interrup	ted quick	N nun	Rot rotating		
B black	Iso isopha	190	OBSC obscured	s seconds		
Bn beacon	LT HO lig	hthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector		
C can	M nautica	l mile	Or orange	St M statute miles		
DIA diaphone	m minute:	3	Q quick	VQ very quick		
F fixed	MICRO TE	R microwave tower	R red	W white		
FI flashing	FI flashing Mkr marker		Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle		
			R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow		
Bottom characteristics						
Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Ovs ovsters	so soft		
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells		
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky		
Miscellaneous:						
AUTH authorize	d Obstnic	bstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged		
ED existence d	oubtful PA posi	tion approximate	Rep reported			
21. Wreck, rock	, obstruction, or shoa	swept clear to the	depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.						
-		-	_			

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO DEC 2009 CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOW GULF (MLG) WIDTH (NAUT. MLG (FEET) MILES) (FEET) BAR CHANNEL 30.0 39.0 37.0 25.0 5,6,8,11-09 800 26.3 42 BAR CHANNEL
JETTY CHANNEL TO
(29°46'00.0"N, 93°20'43.0"W)
THENCE TO A POINT 36.0 46.0 45.0 45.0 5.11-09 400 1.3 40 (29°52'00.0"N, 93°20'43.0"W) THENCE TO A POINT 27.0 39.0 40.0 37.0 5.12-09 400 6.0 40 THENCE TO A POINT (29'58'00.0'N, 93'20'10.0'W)
THENCE TO A POINT (30'04'00.0'N, 93"19'38.0'W)
THENCE TO A POINT (30'09'03.0'N, 93"19'57.0'W) 27.0 37.0 36.0 29.0 12-09 400 6.0 40 27.0 34.0 32.0 25.0 12-09 400 6.0 40 32.0 35.0 35.0 11 12:09 400 52 40 25.0 HENCE TO 210 BRIDGE 'HENCE TO END OF 400 CHANNEL (30°13'08.0'N, 93°15'12.0'W)

11-09

400 4.4 40

CALCASIEU PASS AND RIVER

INFORMATION IN THIS TABULATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO NOAA BY THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS DEPTHS ARE REFERENCED TO A REFERENCE DATUM CALLED MEAN LOW GULF. SEE NOTE H.

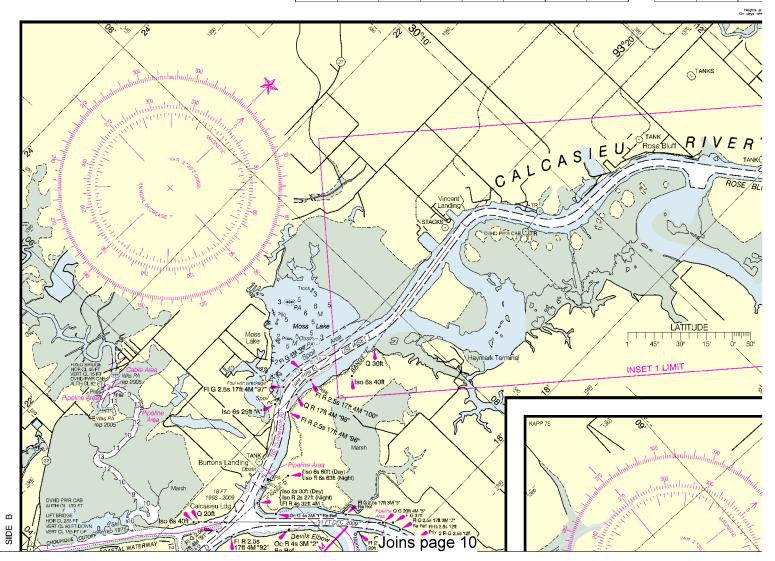
31.0 36.0 34.0 28.0

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

			G	AL
Pred		times		
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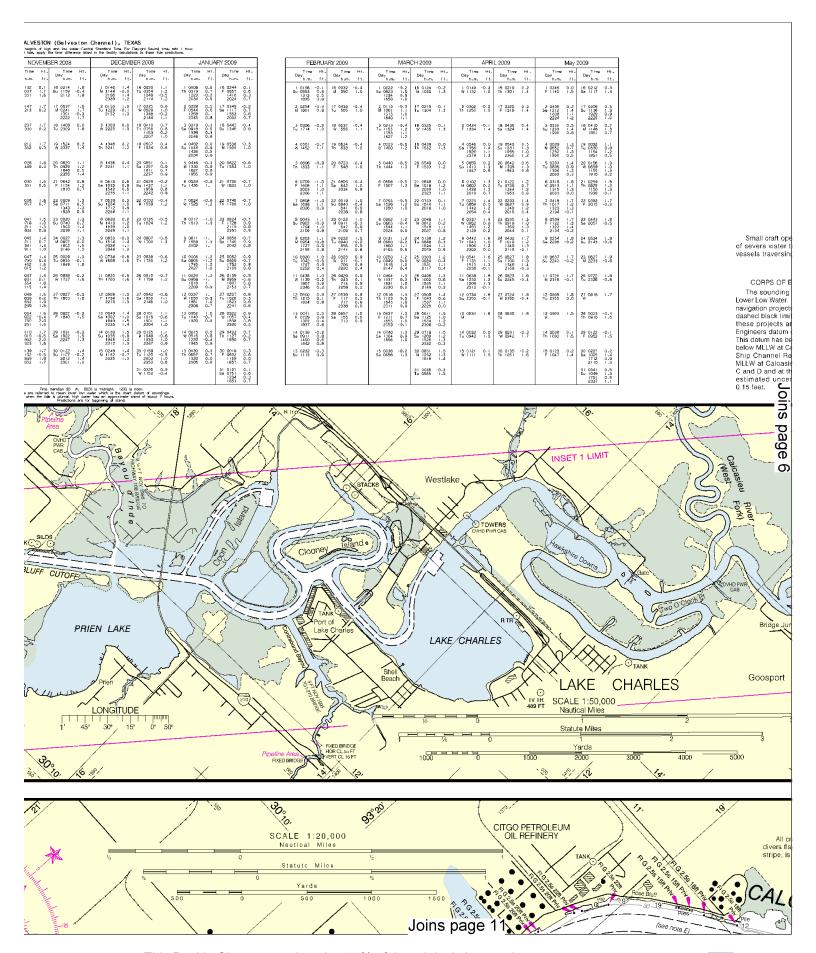
JUN	E 2008	JULY	2008	AUGUST 2008	SEPTEMBER 2008
Time Ht Day	Uay	Time H1. Day	Time H1. Cay	Time Ht. Time Ht. Day Day h.m. ft. n.m. ft.	Time Ht. Time Ht. Uay Day h.m. ft. h.m. ft.
h.m. ft 1 0332 1.7 Su 1953 -0.6	16 0507 1.5 M 2040 -0.4	h-m- (1- 1 0436 1.7 Tu 2031 -0.9	h-m- 11- 16 0531 1.4 W 2056 -0.5	h.m. ft. n.m. ft. 1 0544 1.4 16 0519 1.4 F 0951 1.3 \$8 0929 1.2 1359 1.4 1349 1.3 2211 -0.5 2142 0.0	1 05 0 1.4 16 0409 1.5 M 1103 0.7 Tu 1014 0.6 1720 1.4 1713 1.8 2322 0.8 2242 1.1
2 0428 1.8 M 2040 -0.7	17 0535 1.5 Tu 2111 -0.4	2 0528 1.7 W 2125 -0.9	17 0359 1.3 Th 0951 1.2 1136 1.3 2129 -0.4	2 0009 1.4 17 0530 1.4 Sp 1041 1.1 Sp 1008 1.1 1516 1.3 1459 1.3 2257 -0.2 2214 0.1	2 0521 1.4 17 0412 1.5 Tu 1145 0.5 W 1034 0.4 1840 1.4 1830 1.7 2359 1.0 2324 1.3
3 0522 1.9 Tu 2130 -0.8	18 0604 1.5 W 2144 -0.4	3 0612 1.6 Th 1033 1.4 1312 1.5 2216 -0.8	18 0615 1.3 F 0953 1.2 1243 1.3 2201 -0.4	3 0830 1.3 18 0340 1.3 So 1136 0.9 M 1049 0.9 1637 1.2 1618 1.2 2340 0.1 2248 0.4	3 0527 1.4 18 0409 1.8 W 1226 0.4 TH 1140 0.2 2005 1.4 1952 1.8
4 0616 1.9 W 2229 -0.8	19 9637 1.4 Th 2218 -0.4	4 0855 1.5 F 1110 1.3 1428 1.4 2310 -0.6	19 0637 1.3 Se 1032 1.1 1333 1.2 2233 -0.3	4 0646 1.2 19 0548 1.3 M 1236 0.7 Tu 1132 0.7 1808 1.1 1748 1.2 2523 0.6	4 0037 1.3 19 0008 1.5 Th 0522 1.4 F 0329 1.7 1309 0.3 1231 0.0 2143 1.5 2125 1.8
5 0712 1.8 Th 2310 -0.7	20 0713 1.4 F 2253 -0.3	5 0733 1.4 Se 1212 1.1 1542 1.2	20 0857 1.3 Su 125 1.0 1431 1.1 2305 -0.1	5 0021 0.4 20 0551 1.3 Tu 0703 1.2 W 1217 0.4 1933 0.5 1929 1.2	5 01 3 1.3 20 0053 1.7 F 04 6 1.4 Sa 0342 1.8 1357 0.2 1330 0.0 2318 1.9
6 DBÇƏ 1.7	21 0750 1.4 5e 2327 -0.3	6 0000 -0.4 5u 0003 1.3 1333 1.0 1715 1.1	21 0712 1.2 M 1220 0.9 1558 1.0 2338 0.1	6 0059 0.7 21 0001 0.9 W 0715 1.1 Th 0548 1.3 1427 0.3 1306 0.2 2155 1.1 2112 1.3	8 02 0 1.6 21 0136 1.8 Se 1453 0.2 5u 0312 1.9 1439 0.0
7 0014 -0.5 Sa 0900 1.5	22 0823 1.3 Su	7 0048 0.0 M 0528 1.2 1451 0.7 1913 0.9	22 0726 1.2 Tu 1312 0.7 1805 0.9	7 0137 1.0 22 0040 1.2 Th 0713 1.2 F 0534 1.4 1519 0.1 1402 0.0 2316 1.5	7 0241 1.6 22 0140 1.9 Su 1556 0.2 M 1537 0.0
8 DII2 -0.2 Su D942 1.4	23 0002 -0.1 M 0848 1.3	8 0136 0.3 Tu 0847 1.1 1552 0.4 2133 0.8	23 0012 0.3 W 0732 1.1 1401 0.4 2028 0.8	8 0226 1.2 23 0119 1.4 F 1610 0.0 Sm 0503 1.5 1504 -0.1	8 D3 6 1.7 23 0219 1.9 M 1701 0.2 Tu 1717 0.1
9 0213 0.1 M 1012 1.3 1713 0.8 2045 0.9	24 0039 0.1 Tu 0908 1.2	9 0228 0.6 # 0901 1.1 1641 0.2	24 0048 0.6 Th 0730 1.1 1451 0.2 2251 1.0	9 0252 1.4 24 0413 1.6 Se 1701 -0.1 Su 1813 -0.2	9 0348 1.7 24 0239 1.8 Tu 1901 0.2 W 1629 0.2
10 0321 0.4 Tu 1034 1.2 1749 0.5 2521 0.9	25 0119 0.3 W 0916 1.2 1616 0.6 2152 0.8	10 0017 1.0 Th 0407 0.9 0906 1.1 1722 0.0	25 0129 0.9 F 0716 1.2 1542 -0.1	10 0329 1.5 25 0254 1.7 Su 1751 -0.1 M 1723 -0.3	10 0356 1.7 25 0253 1.8 W 1851 0.2 Th 0902 1.5 1130 1.6 1931 0.3
II 0449 0.7 W 1048 1.2 1820 0.3	26 0206 0.6 Th 0918 1.1 1640 0.2	II 0238 1.2 F 1759 -0.2	26 0635 1.3 Sa 1639 -0.4	II 0405 1.5 26 0324 1.7 M 1838 -0.2 Tu 1831 -0.3	11 0350 1.6 26 0305 1.7 Th 1933 0.2 F 0625 1.3
12 D135 1.1 Th 0630 1.0 1056 1.1 1850 0.0	27 0018 1.0 F 0315 0.9 0911 1.1 1717 -0.1	12 0332 1.3 5e 1035 0.3	27 0231 1.4 50 1736 0.5	12 0436 1.5 27 0350 1.7 Tu 1922 0.2 W 1933 0.3	12 0349 1.6 27 0318 1.6 F 0037 1.4 56 0033 1.1 12 4 1.5 1426 1.7 20 1 0.3 2112 0.7
13 0304 1.3 F 0625 1.0 1053 1.1 1918 -0.1	28 0154 1.2 Sa 0529 1.1 0842 1.2 1800 -0.4	13 0409 1.4 Su 1910 -0.4	28 0318 1.6 M 1635 -0.7	13 0454 1.5 28 0411 1.6 W 2002 -0.2 Th 0834 1.5 1204 1.6 2028 -0.2	13 0353 1.6 28 0326 1.8 Sa 0641 1.2 Su 0924 0.9 1333 1.5 1539 1.7 2047 0.4 2154 0.9
14 0359 1.4 Sa 1944 -0.3	29 0257 1.5 Su 1848 -0.7	14 0441 1.4 H 1946 -0.4	29 0401 1.6 Tu 1932 -0.7	14 DSD2 1.4 29 0428 1.8 Th DS21 1.3 F 0900 1.3 1121 1.4 1331 1.8 2037 -0.2 2117 0.0	14 0359 1.5 29 0335 1.8 Su 0905 1.1 N 0955 0.7 1447 1.8 1846 1.7 2123 0.6 2235 1.2
15 0437 1.5 Su 2012 -0.4	30 0349 1.6 M 1929 -0.8	15 0508 1.4 Tu 2021 -0.4	30 0440 1.6 W 2029 -0.7	15 0509 1.4 30 0443 1.5 F 0900 1.3 Se 0939 1.1 1241 1.4 1449 1.5 2110 -0.1 2202 0.2	15 0405 1.5 30 0342 1.6 M 0937 0.9 Tu 1027 0.5 1559 1.6 1749 1.8 2201 0.8 2314 1.4
			31 0515 1.5 Th 0916 1.4 1236 1.5	31 0458 1.4 Su 1021 0.9 1604 1.5	

Predicted times and heig To predict local fid						
0	N					
Time Cay h.m.	Hi.	Time Day h.m.	Ht.	Usy h.m		
I 0343 W 1059 1852 2353	1.6 0.4 1.6 1.5	6 0232 -h 1027 1847 2335	1.7 0.0 2.1 1.7	1 1132 Sa 2037 2351		
2 0337 Th 1133 1956	0.3	7 0232 F 1115 2000	.0.1 2.1	2 0147 St 1213		
3 0030 F 0258 1211 2109	1.6 1.7 0.3 1.8	8 0019 S# 0239 1210 2124	1.8 1.9 0.1 2.0	2 0297 N 1390		
4 1253 Sa	0.3	9 1312 Su 2304	2.0	4 0212 Tu 1352		
5 0208 Su 1348	1.8 0.4	20 1424 M	0.1	5 0028 W 1449		
6 0235 M 1450	0.4	21 0030 u 1544	0.2	£ 0030 Th 1351		
7 0251 Tu 1559	0.5	22 0104 W 1707	0.4	7 0036 F 1657		
8 0236 W 1706	0.0 0.0	23 0121 h 0729 1043 1822	1.7 1.4 1.5 0.6	6 0041 Sc 0718 1211 1894		
9 0220 Th 1803	0.5	24 0134 F 0743 1238 1927	1.6 1.2 1.5 0.8	5 0045 St 0711 1341 1911		
10 0218 F 0831 1121 1853	1.7 1.4 1.5 0.6	25 0145 Sa 0808 1407 2023	1.6 0.9 1.6	IC 0047 N 0730 1452 2015		
II 0220 Se 0800 I300 I940	1.5	26 0154 Su 0834 1520 2115	1.5 0.6 1.7 1.2	11 0047 Tu 0801 1854 2115		
12 0224 50 0809 1418 2023	1.6	27 0201 M 0900 1621 2203	1.5 0.4 1.8 1.3	12 0049 9 0039 1852 2239		
13 0228 M 0833 1528 2112	1.6 0.7 1.8 1.1	28 0206 -u 0926 1714 2249	1.5 0.3 1.8 1.5	13 0054 TF 0922 1750 2251		
14 0230 Tu 0906 1634 2200	1.6 0.4 1.9 1.4	29 0205 W 0953 1802 2329	1.6 0.2 1.8 1.5	14 0110 F 1010 1852 2323		
15 0232 W 0944 1740 2248	1.6 0.2 2.0 1.6	30 0157 h 1022 1848	1.6 0.1 1.8	15 0139 Sa 1102 1959 2352		
		31 ID55 F 1938	0.1 1.8			









This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:66667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

RULES OF THE ROAD

(ABRIDGED)

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that

A motorboat pappaching head to head or nearly so should

pass port to port.
When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in mos:

cases.

Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when

safe and practicable.

Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."



NOTEE

Small craft operators are warned to beware of severe water turbulence caused by large vessels traversing narrow waterways.

NOTE H

CORPS OF ENGINEERS CHANNELS

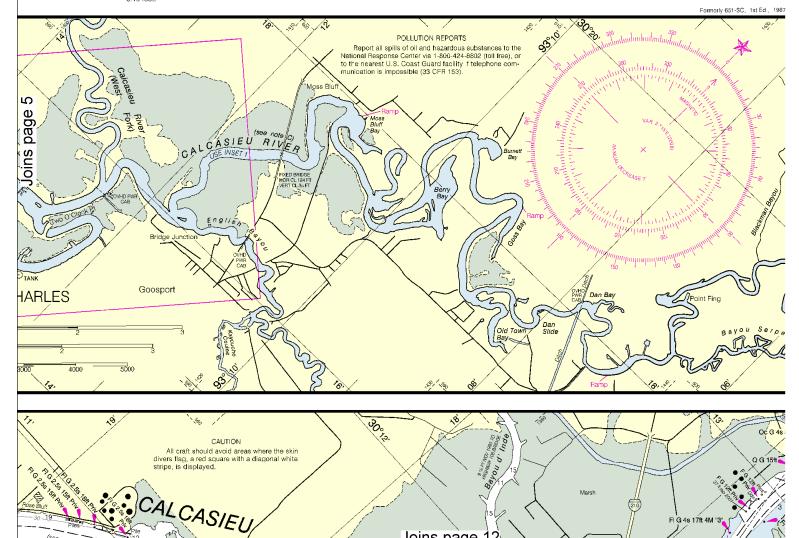
The sounding datum of this chart is Mean Lower Low Water. U.S. Army Corps of Engireers navigation projects on this chart are shown with dashed black limiting lines. Charted depths in these projects are referenced to a Corps of Engineers datum called Mean Low Gulf (MLG). This datum has been calculated to be 0.90 feet below MLLW at Calcasieu Pass and Calcasieu Ship Channel Reach A and 1.20 feet below MLLW at Calcasieu Ship Channel Reaches B, C and D and at the Port of Lake Charles. The estimated uncertainty is from 0.10 feet to 0.15 feet.

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

The United States Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses, contact the following sources:

USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, 1504 Blue Ridge Road, Raleigh, NC 27607, 888-367-8777

USCGAUX - COMMANDER (OAX), Elighth Coast Guard District, Hale Boggs Federal Building, Suite 1126, 500 Poydras Street, New Orleans, LA 70130, 800-524-8835 or USCG Headcuarters, Office of the Chief Director (G-OCX), 2100 Second Street, SW, Washington, DC 20593



Joins page 12

SCALE 1:50,000 Nautical Miles

Yards

3000

4000

2000

1000

Printed at reduced scale.

1000 0

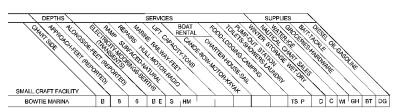
See Note on page 5.

6000

5000



(see not<u>e E)</u>



THE LOCATIONS OF THE ABOVE PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THE CHART BY MAGENTA NUMBERS AND LEADERS. ULATED 'APPROACH-FEET (REPORTED)' IS THE DEPTH AVAILABLE FROM THE NEAREST NATURAL OR DREDGED CHANNEL TO THE FACILITY. THE TABULATED 'PUIMP-OUT STATION' IS DEPINED AS RACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR PUIMPIO OUT BOAT HOLDING TAINES. MARINE WEATHER FOR NATIONAL WEATHER SE CITY TE

Lake Charles, LA

*Recording (24 hours da

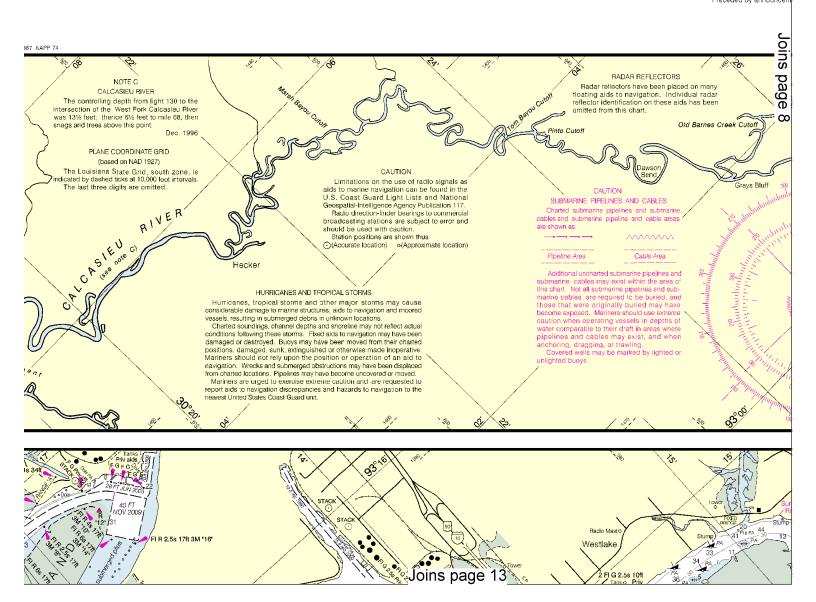
NOAA WEATHER RADI

Lake Charles, LA Beaumont, TX

BROADCASTS OF MARI

Galveston, TX
Galveston, TX
Pecan Island, LA
Cameron, LA
Sabine, TX
Sabine, TX
Morgans Point, TX
Freeport, TX

*Preceded by announcem



MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

TELEPHONE NUMBER CITY OFFICE HOURS (337) 477-5285 *(337) 439-0000 Lake Charles, LA

*Recording (24 hours daily)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

STATION FREQ. (MHz) BROADCAST TIMES CITY 24 hours daily KHB-42 Lake Charles, LA 162.40 162.475 WXK-28 24 hours daily Beaumont, TX

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS BROADCAST TIMES-CST SPECIAL WARNING

Galveston, TX Galveston, TX Pecan Island, LA Cameron, LA Sabine, TX Sabine, TX Morgans Point, TX Freeport, TX 4:45, 6:45 & 10:45 AM 4:45 PM 157.10 MHz 157.10 MHz 157.10 MHz 2670 kHz 157.10 MHz

CAUTION

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall The 'Rules of the Road' state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a rarrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that collaborate and eitherst except the second of the programment of the second o sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

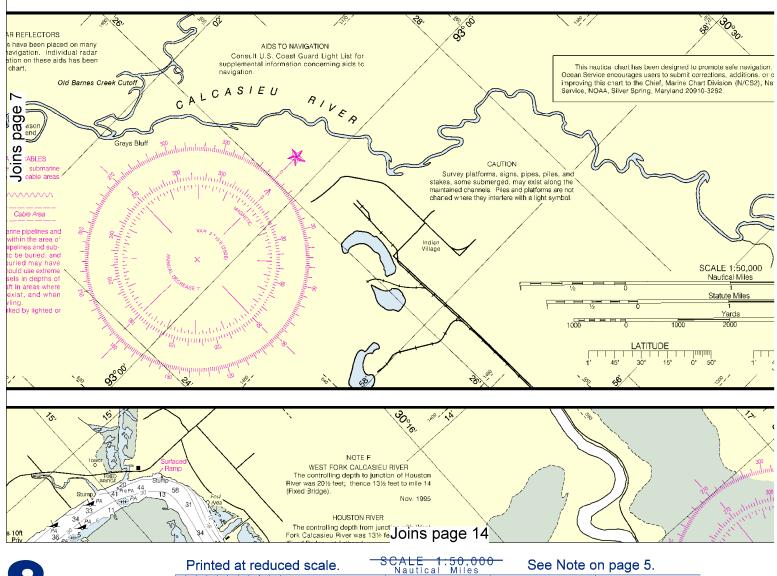
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Ocean Service acknowledges the exceptional cooperation received from members of the Lake Charles Power Squadron, District 21, United States Power Squadron, in continually providing essential information for revising this

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

PHINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart
updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and
critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered
using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are
available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional
NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand
charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683,
http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or
OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com,
or help@OceanGrafix.com. or help@OceanGrafix.com.



*On receipt



^{*}Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz and 156.8 MHz

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.756" northward and 0.552" westward to agree with this chart.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

us to mangation (lights	are write unless of	terwise il kilicateu).		
AERO aeronaut cal	G green		Mo morse code	R TR radio towe
Al alternating	IQ interru	pted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	lso isoph	ase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HQ lig	ghthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautica	al mile	Or orange	St M statute mile
DIA diaphone	m minuto	18	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO T	R microwave tower	R red	W white
FI flashing	Mkr mark	er	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
			R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow
ttom characteristics:				
Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Ovs ovstors	so soft
			27 1	

G gravel Grs grass Rk rock S sand Sh shells sy sticky

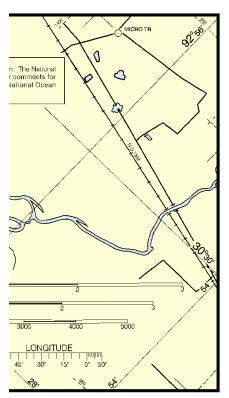
Miscellaneous: AUTH authorized ED existence doubtful

Obstn obstruction PA position approximate PD position doubtful Subm submerged Rep reported

21 Week, rock, obstruction, or snoal swept clear to the depth indicased.
(2) Rocks that covor and uncovor, with heights in fect above datum of so COLREGS: international Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Demarcation lines are shown thus:

FACILITIES

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation.





NAUTICAL CHART 11347



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

LOUISIANA CALCASIEU RIVER AND LAKE

Chart 11347 38th Ed., Jun. /08 ■
Corrected through NM Jun. 07/08, LNM May 27/08

Published at Washington, D.C. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE COAST SURVEY

MERCATOR PROJECTION, SCALE 1:50,000 AT LAT 30°06' North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984) SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS

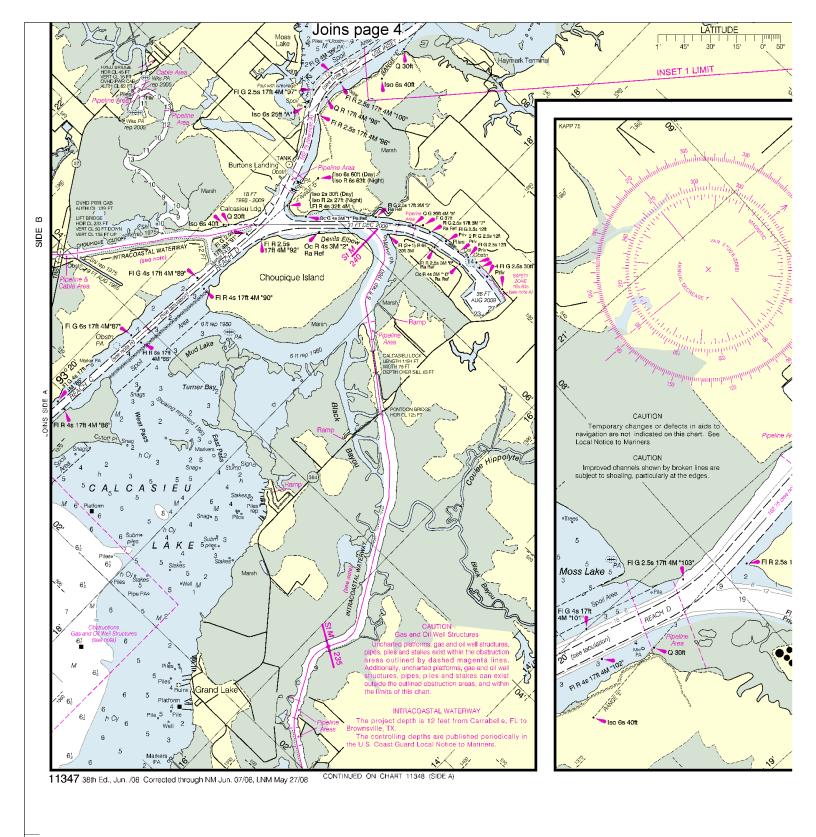
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

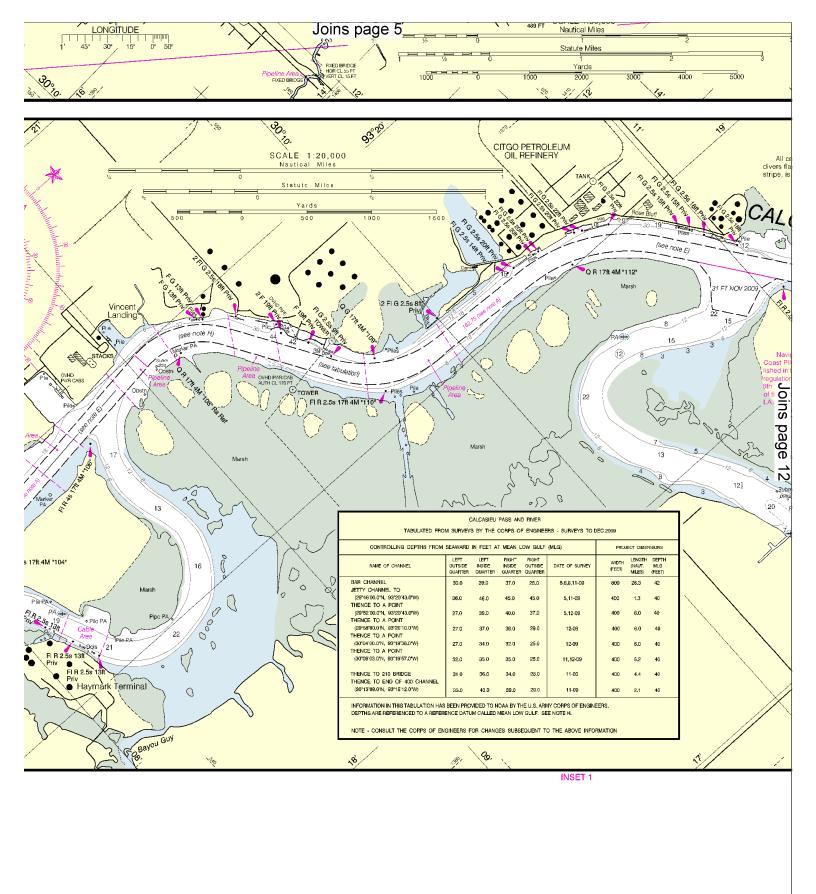
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

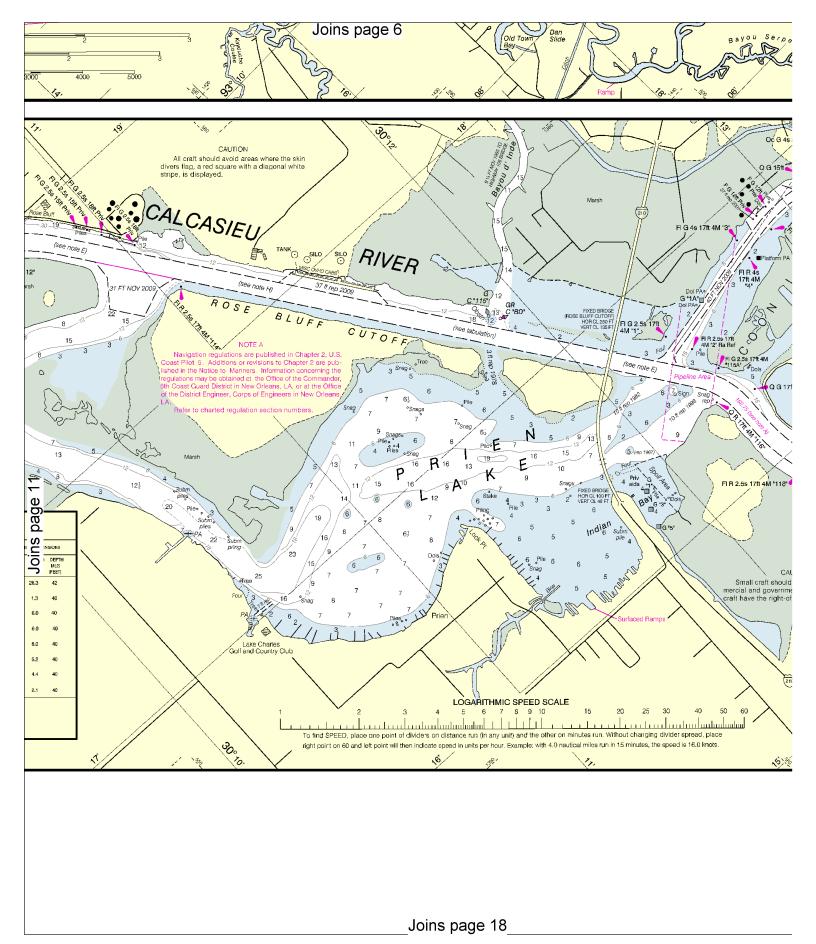
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information. Joins page 15



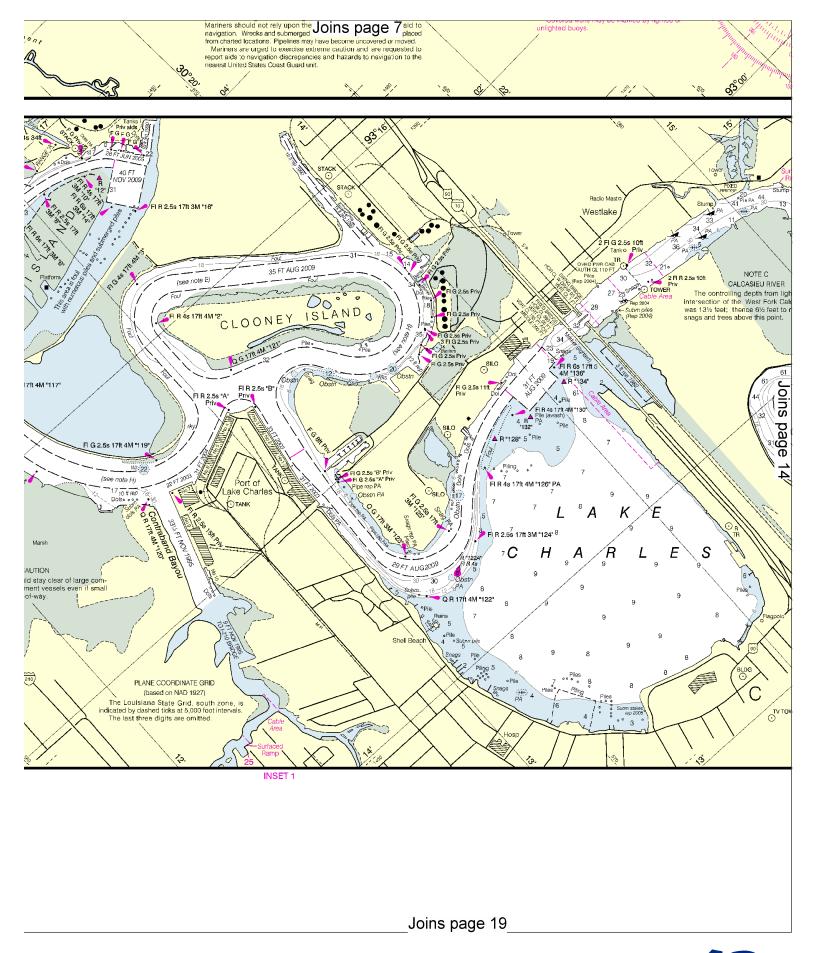
Joins page 16

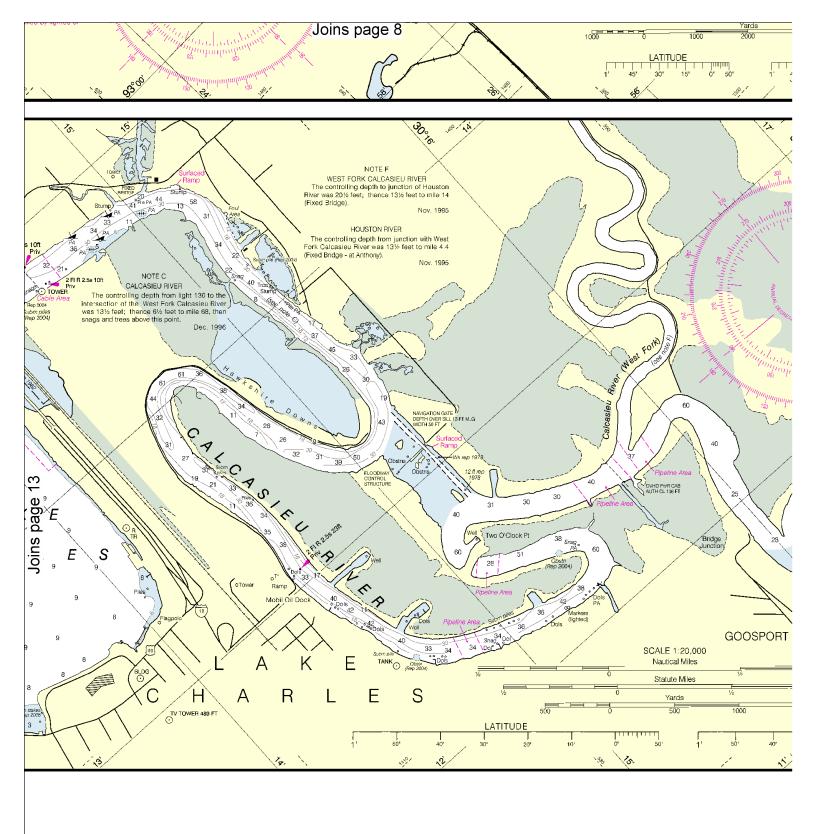






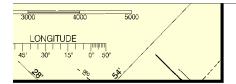






Joins page 20







Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

MERCATOR PROJECTION, SCALE 1:50,000 AT LAT 30°06'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

(World Geodetic System 1984) SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGH IS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

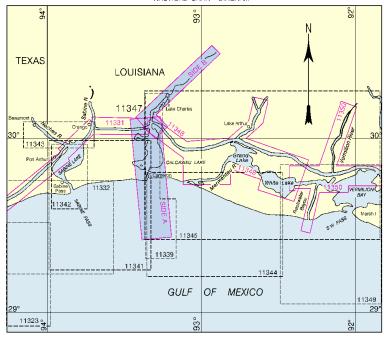
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at naulticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM

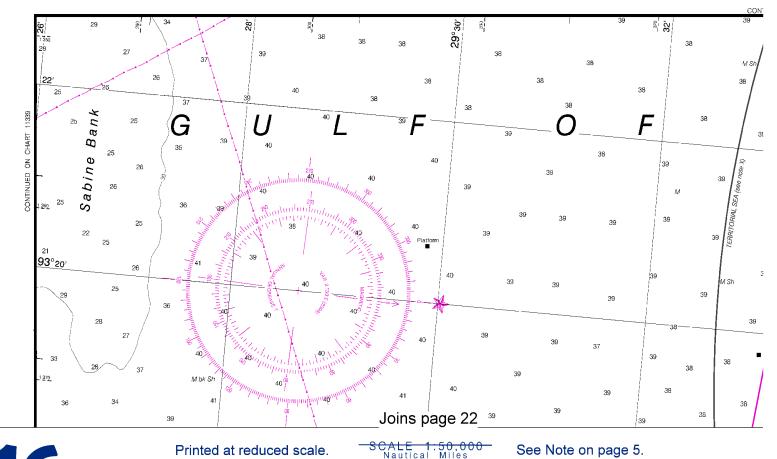








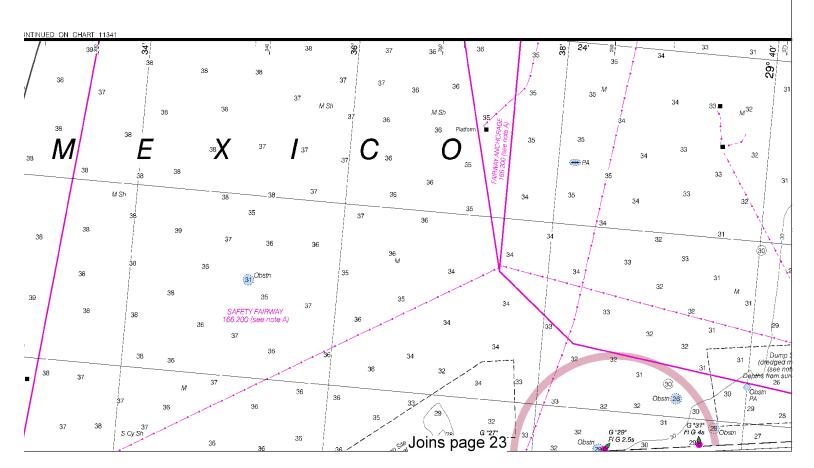
11347 38th Ed., Jun. /08 Corrected through NM Jun. 07/08, LNM May 27/08 CONTINUED ON CHART 11348 (SIDE)

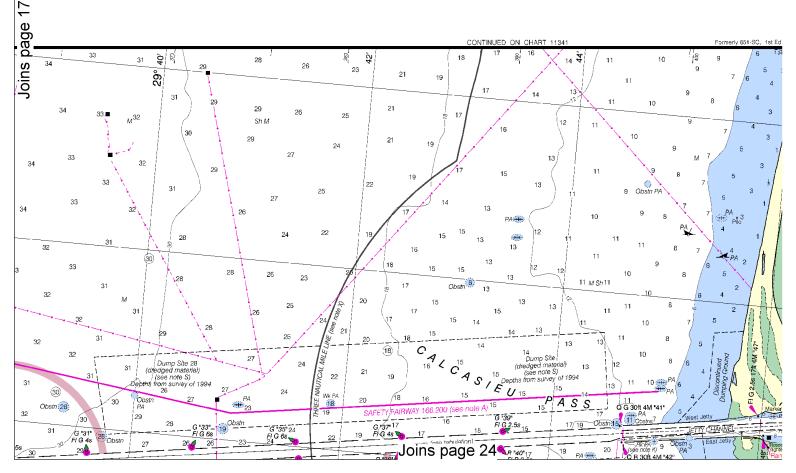


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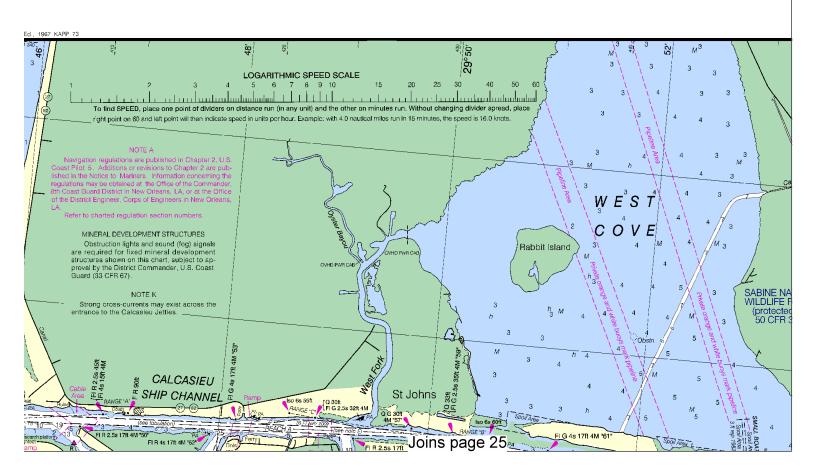


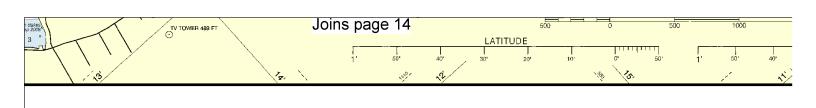
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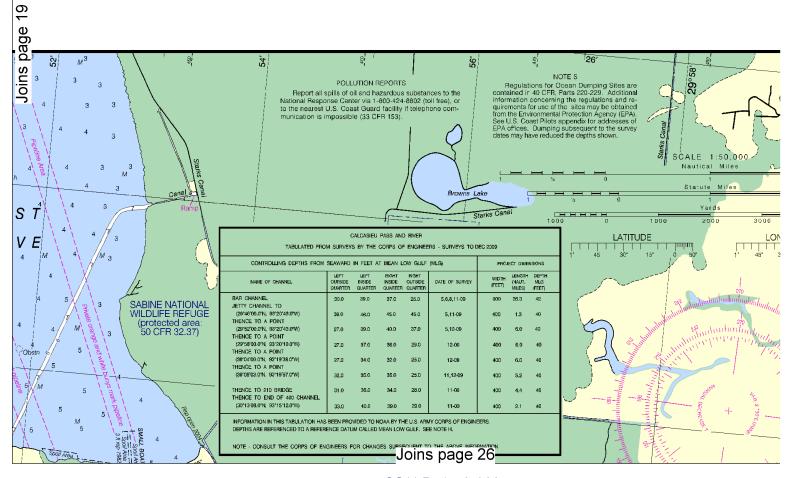














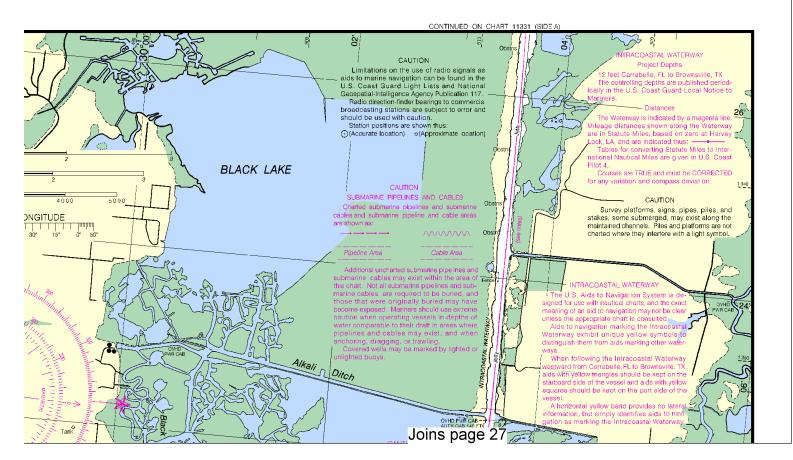


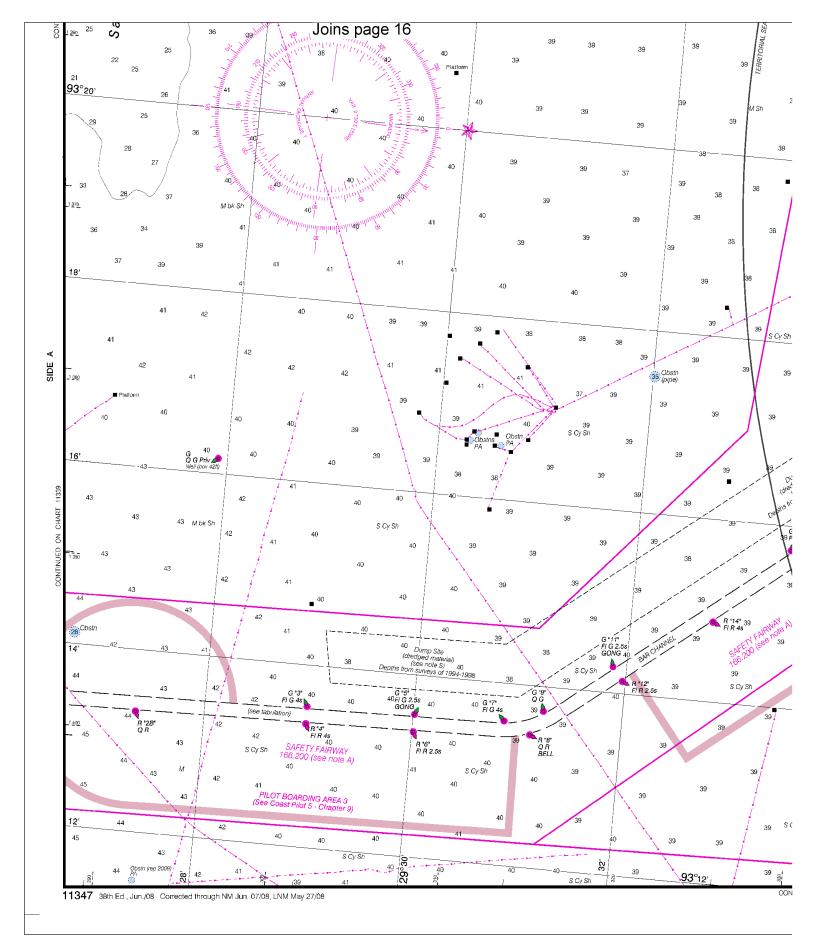


Joins page 15

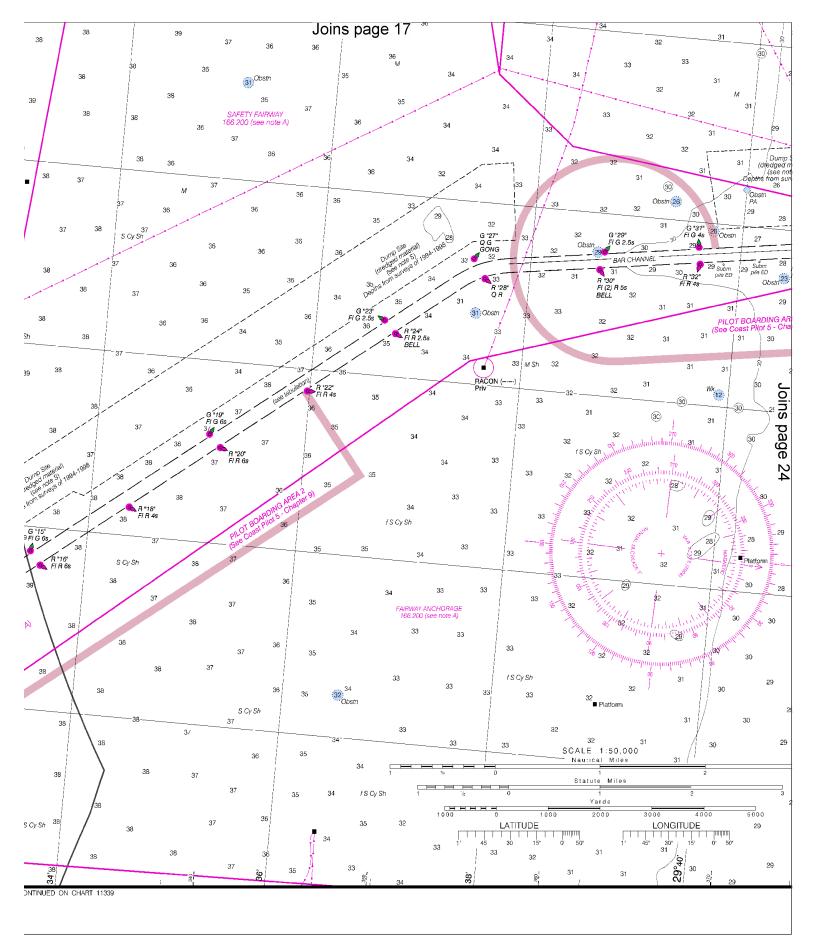


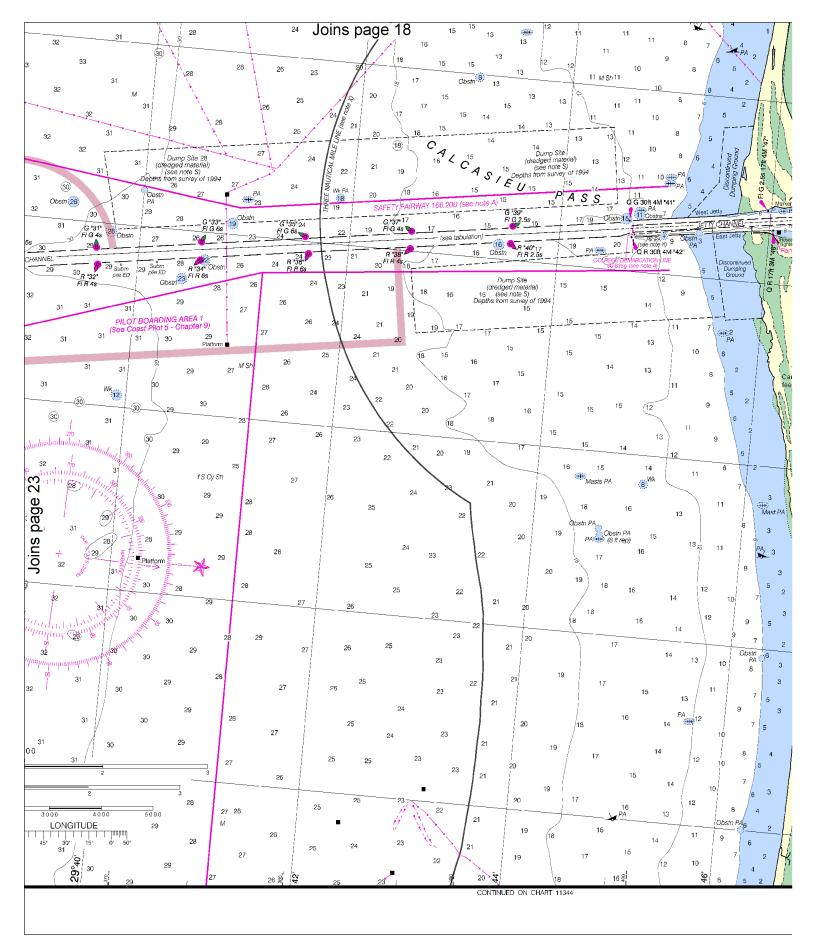




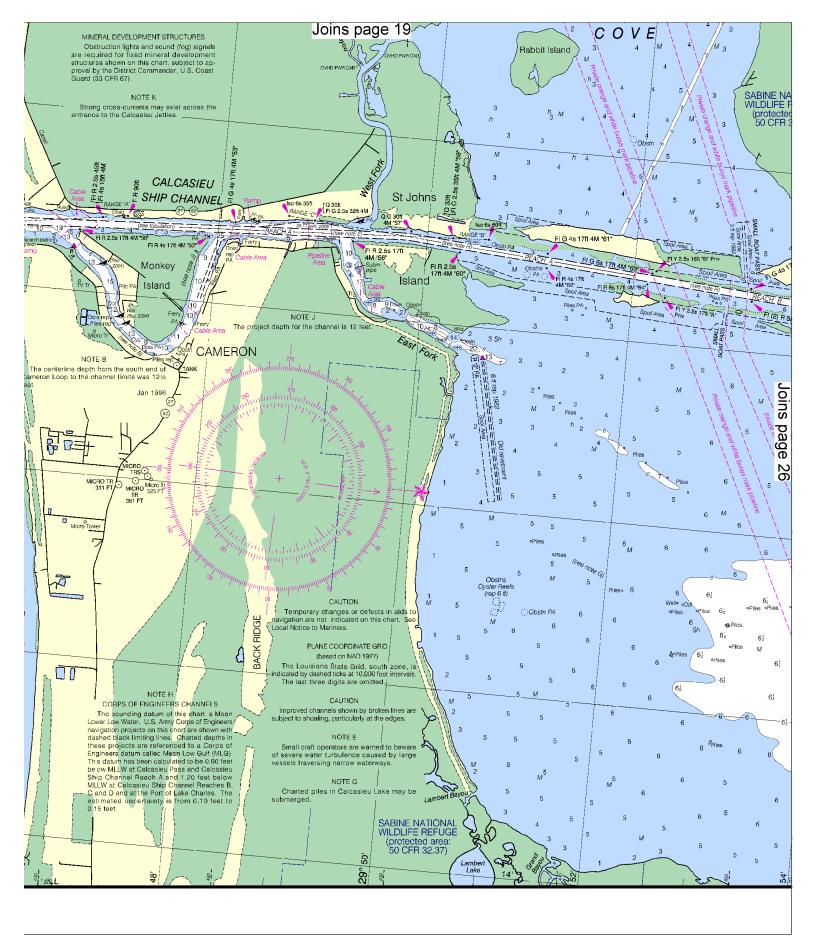


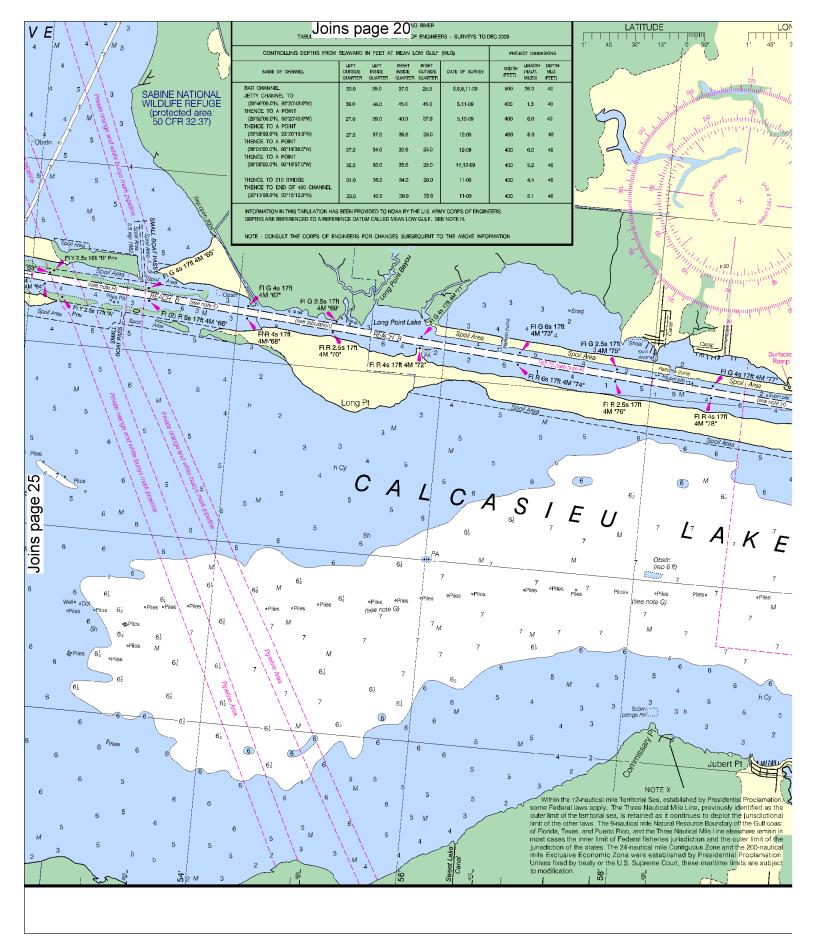




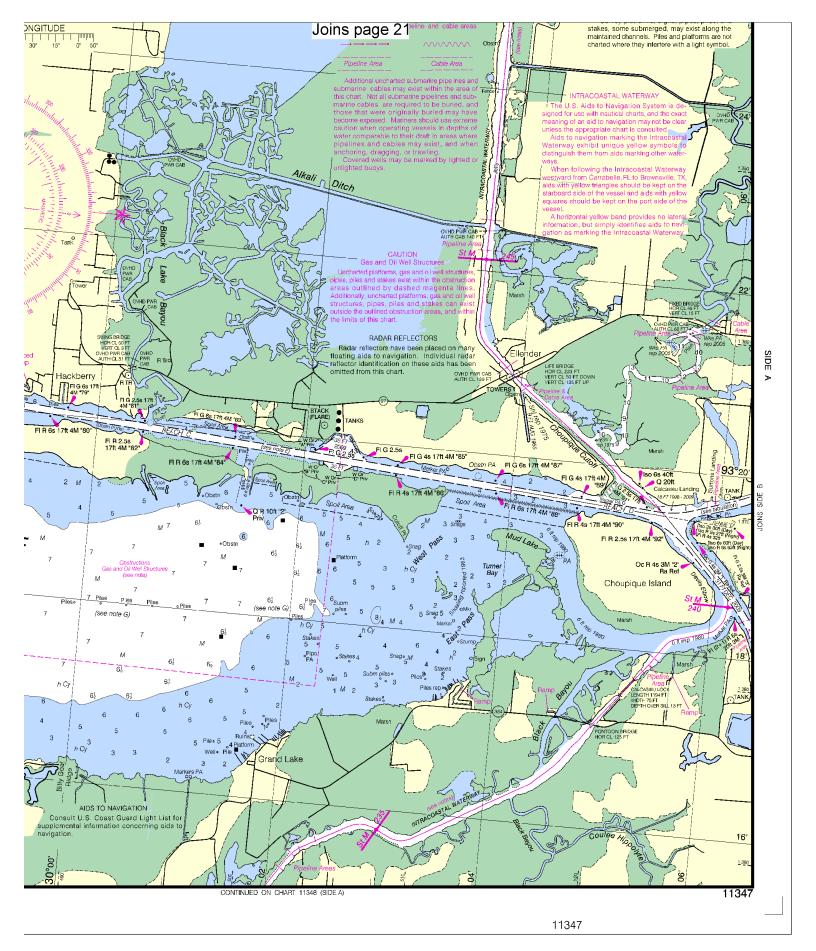












EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls

to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

- 1. Make sure radio is on.
- 2. Select Channel 16.
- 3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
- 4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- 6. Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group Galveston– 409-766-5620 Coast Guard Station Sabine – 409-971-2194 Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

<u>NOAA Weather Radio</u> – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

<u>Getting and Giving Help</u> – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts — These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) –

ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs[™]) –

RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketChartsTM – PocketChartsTM are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.Noa.gov, <a href="